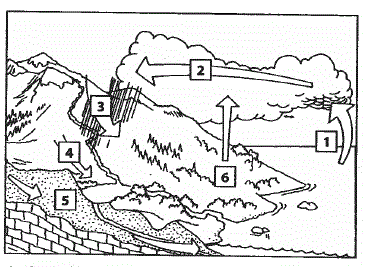
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6th grade Water Review

Cycle of Water- the amount of water on Earth today is exactly the same amount that was here millions of years ago. A special process called the water cycle is continuously moving water from Earth’s surface into the atmosphere and then back again. Study the diagram of the water cycle. Write each water cycle term from the work back in the correct blank to label the diagram. Then write each term next to its correct definition.

Runoff precipitation evaporation

Transpiration condensation infiltration



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls from clouds.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the process by which clouds form as water vapor cools and changes into

Liquid water droplets.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how water soaks down into the ground.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water that flows across land and into stream, rivers, or the ocean.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the process by which water on Earth’s surface changes from a liquid to

Water vapor.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evaporation of water into the atmosphere from the leaves and stems of

Plants.

Define and draw a picture of the following water terms.

Adhesion, capillary action, weathering, cohesion, condensation, density, evaporation, physical weathering, precipitation, solvent, surface tension, and transpiration.

Watersheds

\_\_\_\_ 1. Tributary a. the land area that supplies water to a river system

\_\_\_\_ 2. Divide b. a long ridge formed by deposits of sediments along a river.

\_\_\_\_ 3. Watershed c. the process by which nutrients in a lake build over time, algae

growth increases.

\_\_\_\_ 4. Reservoir d. a ride of land that separates one watershed from another.

\_\_\_\_ 5. Levee e. a natural or artificial lake that stores water for human use.

\_\_\_\_ 6. Eutrophication f. an area of land that is covered with a shallow lake some part of a year.

\_\_\_\_ 7. Wetland g. a stream that flows into a larger stream.

\_\_\_\_ 8. Delta h. that land area from which a river and tributaries collect water.

\_\_\_\_ 9. Drainage basin I. a broad, flat, valley through which a river flows.

\_\_\_\_ 10. Flood plain J. a landform made of sediment that is deposited where a river flows

Into a river or ocean.

\_\_\_\_ 11. Runoff K. water that flows over the ground surface rather than soaking into the ground

\_\_\_\_ 12. Alluvial fan L. a wide, sloping deposit of sediment formed where a stream leaves a mountain range.

River system

A river may begin it journey to the sea high up in the mountains as a melting glacier, or a number of small streams and brooks high in the hills. As the river flows downhill the moving water reshapes the land by carrying away sand, stones. And clay. The river and all the water that flows into it make the river system

Label the parts of the river system with the word bank below.

Glacier lake waterfall rapids oxbow lake

Delta meander alluvial fan tributary

